

GREAT DAY IN LONDON

Streets Filled With People
Rejoicing Over Good News.

THE TERMS OF PEACE ANNOUNCED.

**Much Liberty Shown to the De-
feated Boers—Self Government
Promised—No War Tax—Farms
Are to Be Restocked.**

LONDON, June 3.—The peace in South Africa and its very elastic terms were welcomed in London last night with a mild repetition of the Mafeking celebration.

Hundreds of thousands of people surged through the streets of London from Whitechapel to Buckingham palace, but never at any time did the density of the crowds equal that of those which created the verb "to maffick."

There was a tremendous noise in the streets composed of a pandemonium of horns and cheers and the course of the cars; but the abundance which marked the announcement of the terms of Mafeking and Ladysmith was lacking. Women, many of them carrying babies; boys, drunken loafers and others, glad of any excuse to defy law and order, were the principal elements in the ragged processions which wended their ways through the city, through Pall Mall and up Piccadilly.

While London went temporarily mad in a saturnalia of rejoicing over the news from South Africa, the telegraphic nerve system of the empire throbbled responsively. From Canada and Jamaica in the west and from India and Australia in the east came messages of congratulation and reports of local rejoicings. Gibraltar, Malta, Cairo, Bombay and Melbourne each in turn recorded the enthusiasm with which the news of peace was received. From the continent also there came announcements of satisfaction, springing not so much from joy at Great Britain's triumph as from feelings of relief that the long tension was over and the belief that the era of peace portended a trade revival and a return to normal conditions.

In the house of commons Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader, announced the terms of peace in South Africa as follows:

"The burgher forces in the field will lay down their arms and hand over all guns, rifles and ammunition of war in their possession or under their control and desist from further resistance and acknowledge King Edward VII. as their lawful sovereign. The manner and details of this surrender will be arranged between Lord Kitchener and Commandant General Botha, assisted by General Delarey and Chief Commandant De Wet.

"Second.—All burghers outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange

River Colony and all prisoners of war at present outside South Africa who are burghers will, on duly declaring acceptance of the position of subjects of his majesty, be brought back to their homes so soon as means of transportation can be provided and means of subsistence assured.

"Third.—The burghers so returning will not be deprived of their personal liberty or property.

"Fourth.—No proceeding, civil or criminal, will be taken against any burghers surrendering or so returning for any acts in connection with the prosecution of the war. The benefits of this clause do not extend to certain acts contrary to the usages of war which had been notified by the commander in chief to the Boer generals and which should be tried by court martial after the close of hostilities.

"Fifth.—The Dutch language will be taught in the public schools of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony where the parents desire it and will be allowed in the courts of law for the better and more effectual administration of justice.

"Sixth.—Possession of rifles will be allowed in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony to persons requiring them for their protection on taking out a license according to law.

"Seventh.—The military administration of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony will at the earliest possible date be succeeded by a civil government, and so soon as circumstances permit representative institutions leading up to self government will be introduced.

"Eighth.—The question of granting the franchise to natives will not be decided until after the introduction of self government.

"Ninth.—No special tax will be imposed on landed property in the Transvaal or Orange River Colony to defray the expenses of the war.

"Tenth.—So soon as the conditions permit it a commission on which the local inhabitants will be represented will be appointed in each district of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony under the presidency of a magistrate or other official for the purpose of assisting in the restoration of the people to their homes and supplying those who owing to war losses are unable to provide for themselves with food and shelter and the necessary amount of seed, stock and implements, etc. Indispensable to the resumption of their normal occupations. His majesty's government will place at the disposal of these commissions the sum of £5,000,000 and will allow all the notes under the law of 1900 of the South African republics and all receipts given up to officers in the field of the late republics or under their orders to be presented to a judicial commission which will be appointed by the government, and if such notes and receipts are found by this commission to be duly issued in return for valuable considerations they will be received by the first named commissions as evidence of war

losses suffered by the persons to which they were originally given.

"In addition to the above named free grant of £5,000,000 his majesty's government will be prepared to make advances on loan for the same purposes free of interest for two years and afterward repayable over a period of years, with 3 per cent interest. No former or rebel will be entitled to benefit under this clause."

Lord Kitchener's definite announcement of peace was received at the war office at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon and was communicated to King Edward and all the members of the cabinet before it was given out to the public.

How greatly King Edward's insistence that peace in South Africa be secured prior to his coronation influenced the present agreement will probably never be known until the private memoirs of the present regime are given to the public.

Kruger Is Silent.

AMSTERDAM, June 3.—Since the news was received here that peace had been concluded in South Africa Mr. Kruger has declined to receive visitors or express an opinion on the subject. The other Boer delegates here are disappointed at the outcome and are not inclined to discuss the matter. The Dutch newspapers declare that Great Britain will gain nothing "from this unjust war" and that her difficulties in South Africa are now beginning.

Boer Leaders After Commandos.

PRETORIA, June 3.—A number of the Boer leaders left here. They are going to bring in the commandos. It is expected these operations will occupy about a fortnight.

SEASIDE RESORT FIRE.

Four Dead and Ten Hotels Burned at Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Max Kasten, thirty-two years old, and Mrs. Lydia McKrow, the same age, lost their lives in a fire early yesterday which swept away many buildings at Rockaway Beach. Thomas S. McKrow and his five-year-old son Frank, Martin Hanson, twenty-eight, and Morris Hanson, seventy-one, were injured and taken to a hospital in Long Island City. Several hours later the McKrow boy died and the father was reported to be dying. A fourth victim's remains were found in the ruins of the Kasten hotel.

The fire started in the frame dwelling occupied by the Kastens. In a short time it spread to an unoccupied brick building and then in succession leveled the following structures: The Colonnade hotel, the Casino, Walter's hotel, Burns' hotel, the Annex hotel, the Monette hotel, Kasten's hotel, Peterson's hotel, Sangamere hotel and the Seaside avenue museum.

Other structures damaged were Harry Genette's store, Herr Bros.' store, the Morrison stables and Brennan's hotel.

The buildings for the most part were of the usual frame type such as are seen at seaside resorts, and the loss is estimated at about \$120,000.

MARGARET TAYLOR HOME.

Kidnaped Child Restored to Parents After Four Years.

NEW YORK, June 3.—When the Kaiserin Maria Theresa docked at Hoboken a bright faced little girl skipped down the gangplank, holding to her father's hand, and peered curiously into the waiting crowd on the pier.

She was Margaret Taylor, eight years old, who was kidnaped four years ago in Cincinnati by a maiden aunt and only now restored to her parents through the good offices of Governor Nash of Ohio and Ambassador Choate at London, through whose efforts she was located in Bardighera, Italy.

BASEBALL.

Standing of the Clubs in National and American Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh.....	31	12	.723
Chicago.....	23	12	.657
Brooklyn.....	17	19	.472
Boston.....	15	19	.441
Philadelphia.....	15	20	.425
New York.....	15	22	.405
Cincinnati.....	14	22	.389
St. Louis.....	12	22	.352
AMERICAN LEAGUE.			
	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia.....	20	12	.625
Boston.....	20	14	.588
Chicago.....	18	14	.563
Detroit.....	15	15	.500
Baltimore.....	14	17	.447
St. Louis.....	12	17	.414
Washington.....	15	20	.429
Cleveland.....	11	24	.309

Mexico Still Shaken Up.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 3.—Earthquake shocks continue in that portion of the state of Guerrero in which seismic activity has long been a matter of observation. There was a renewal of earthquakes in Chilpancingo last Sunday, where a previous shock ruined the city, which is the capital of the state of Guerrero. There was also a strong up and down earthquake shock at Taxco, a mining town, and a slight shock was felt here.

American Polo Team Won.

LONDON, June 2.—The result of the first championship match for the international polo trophy, which was won by the Americans at Hurlingham under the leadership of Foxhall Keene, was a complete surprise to all the experts, being all the more welcome to the huge gathering of Americans who went to see their countrymen play, but who, it must be confessed, had faint hopes of seeing them victorious.

Great Demand For Postage Stamps.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Almost a billion more postage stamps of all kinds have been issued since July 1 last to the postoffice of the United States than were issued during the entire past fiscal year. The total issue during the present fiscal year up to this morning is 4,028,514,645 stamps against 3,174,748,830 for the entire fiscal year ending June 30 last.

BOER WAR IN A NUTSHELL.

1899

Oct. 11, 1899—Boers begin the war by capturing a train.

Oct. 12—Free State troops capture Philippstown, Cape Colony.

Oct. 13—Transvaalers occupy Newcastle, and Glencoe.

Oct. 20—Four thousand Boers under Gen. Joubert defeated by Maj. Gen. Symonds, who was mortally wounded.

Oct. 21—Battle of Elandsburg, Natal, Gens. French and Dewet commanding; result indecisive, but British fell back to Ladysmith.

Oct. 30—Three hundred British killed and wounded and 920 captured at Nicholson Nek, near Ladysmith.

Ladysmith held 10,000 British under Gen. White; Kimberley held by 2000 men under Col. Kekewick and Cecil Rhodes, and Mafeking, held by 1500 men under Col. Baden Powell, cut off and besieged by the Boers.

Oct. 31—Gen. Buller lands at Cape Town with an army of 47,000 men.

Gen. Methuen, with a force of 18,000 men, advanced to the relief of Kimberley. Successful at Graspan and Belmont. He was checked at Modder River (Nov. 28) and disastrously defeated by Bronck at Magersfontein (Dec. 11), Gen. Wauchope being killed.

Dec. 19—Gen. Gatacter was badly defeated at Stormberg, Cape Colony, losing more than 900 men.

Dec. 15—Gen. Buller tried to cross the Tugela River at Colenso to relieve Ladysmith. He was badly defeated, losing over 1000 men and 11 guns. Lieut. Roberts, son of Lord Roberts, was killed.

Dec. 23—Lord Roberts with Gen. Kitchener as Chief of Staff set sail from England to take supreme command of British troops in South Africa.

1900

Jan. 21—Gen. Buller's third attempt to relieve Ladysmith repulsed at Spion Kop.

Feb. 5—His fourth attempt also a failure. Feb. 6—Gen. Roberts takes the field, and invades the Orange Free State, dividing the Boer forces.

Feb. 9—General French's cavalry relieves starving Kimberley.

Feb. 16—Butler relieves Ladysmith in the nick of time.

Feb. 27—Gen. Cronje with 4000 Boers, surrounded at Paardeburg, surrenders. Presidents Steyn and Kruger make peace proposals. England demands unconditional surrender, which is rejected. Powers decline to intervene.

March 13—Lord Roberts enters Bloemfontein and pauses to reorganize and refit his army.

March 27—Gen. Joubert dies.

March 29—DeWet wins a great victory at Sammas Port, killing and wounding 250 men, capturing 123 and seven guns.

April 6—DeWet captures 400 British troops at Redersburg.

May 1—Roberts resumes his northward march.

May 17—Mafeking relieved.

May 30—British army enters the Transvaal and occupies Johannesburg.

June 5—Pretoria capitulated, 3000 British prisoners released.

Sept. 1—Gen. Roberts proclaimed the annexation of the two republics.

Oct. 17—President Kruger sailed for Europe.

In December Lord Roberts returned to Europe, leaving Gen. Kitchener in command.

1901.

January—The Boer invasion of Cape Colony caused alarm, and in many places of the Transvaal the British garrisons were placed on the defensive. Gen. Kitchener's conciliatory speech to a peace committee of the Boers showed that he had changed the policy of unconditional surrender and was willing to make concessions.

British movements in Eastern Transvaal covered a wide field, but Gen. Botha with 7000 men escaped.

In the Orange Free State seven British columns tried to trap De Wet, who won a brilliant victory over Maj. Crewe and captured a train of cars.

February—De Wet, accompanied by President Steyn and a force of 3000, was reported to be making for Philippstown in Cape Colony. There was no uprising of the Cape Dutch, and with heavy losses the Boers crossed back into the Orange Free State. The six flying columns of the British were in hot pursuit, but vainly tried to capture him.

After the failure of peace negotiations fighting was renewed, with successes and losses on both sides.

The cost of the war was set forth in the annual budget statement March 31. Of the total, \$714,035,000, it was stated that \$226,357,000 would be provided for out of taxation, and \$510,230,000 by loans. An export duty of a shilling a ton was laid on coal, the first known in English history since 1856. The income tax was increased from 12 to 14 pence in the pound, and sugar was taxed.

April—The British captured (April 8) Pietersburg, the capital of the South African Republic after the fall of Pretoria.

The number of the Boers in the field in the latter of April, 1901, was estimated at 12,000. It has been estimated that from Dec. 1, 1900, to April 15, 1901, they lost 500 killed and had from 1290 to 1300 wounded.

The British force in South Africa then numbered 347,661.

June—Jamestown, Cape Colony, surrendered to Kitchener's command after four hours' fighting June 2.

In July Kitchener established his headquarters at Pretoria. Perhaps 180,000 of his troops formed a human fence along the trunk railroad line from that city to Cape Town and its branches to Kimberley, Durban and Port Elizabeth.

The Boers camped in a semicircle around British headquarters, seldom farther than 100 miles from Pretoria and oftentimes much nearer. Botha lay to the southeast in the Transvaal. DeWet to the south in the Orange River country. Delarey to the southwest in the Transvaal. And there they have remained.

Nov. 1—1000 Boers attacked rear guard

of a column near Brakenlaagte in the Transvaal, about 70 miles southeast of Pretoria. They captured two guns, killed 54 men, including the British Colonel and three Captains, and wounded 160 men. Then they retired eastward.

Dec. 24—DeWet in the Orange River Colony successfully rushed a British camp at Zeefontein, captured two guns. The British casualties were described as heavy.

1902

Feb. 5—Kitchener personally put into execution his plan to capture DeWet in the Lindley district in the Orange River Colony, 100 miles or so directly south of Pretoria and close to the railroad, the British main line of communication. He employed 23 columns, moving over a front of 40 miles and advancing 60 miles. DeWet refused to be driven against the railroad, with its armored trains and great guns. With his cattle in the lead, he broke through the British fences and soldiers and disappeared still farther south. Kitchener couldn't catch him.

Feb. 18—The Scots Greys, one of Great Britain's crack dragoon regiments, was cut up at Klipdam. Two men were killed, 6 wounded and 48 captured.

Feb. 23—Boers numbering 600 and driving cattle before them, rushed the British outpost line near Bothasberg, in the Transvaal. Many broke through. The casualties were two officers and 18 men killed, 5 officers and 33 men wounded.

Feb. 24—The British escort of a convoy of empty wagons was attacked and completely routed near Klerksdorp, in the Transvaal, 125 miles southwest of Pretoria, by Delarey. The Boers took two guns. The British killed, wounded and prisoners numbered 632.

Feb. 27—Kitchener celebrated the anniversary of Majuba Hill by cabling that his columns had swept from Frankfort, 100 miles south of Pretoria, across the eastern portion of the Orange River Colony to the Natal border, killed or captured 600 Boers, 2000 horses and 28,000 head of cattle. The cablegram was read in the House of Commons amid rejoicing.

March 7—Kitchener regretted to announce that Methuen had been taken prisoner by the Boers after a rout of his troops. Methuen was moving from Winburg on the railroad, Orange River Colony, 150 miles south of Pretoria, en route for Lichtenberg, Transvaal Colony, 125 miles west of Pretoria. Delarey hit him on the march. The British casualty list was three officers and 38 men killed, five officers and 72 men wounded, one officer and 200 men missing. Guns and baggage were lost.

March 13—Methuen was released by the Boers.

March 23—Kitchener attempted to trap Delarey. A combined movement by columns of mounted men without impedimenta of any sort started in the western part of the Transvaal and swept eastward toward Pretoria, but the Boer general was not in the net at the final round up.

March 31—The British were sweeping the northwestern districts of the Orange River Colony in the hopes of throwing a cordon around 1000 of DeWet's men.

March 31—Delarey struck another blow at Harts River in the Transvaal, 125 miles southwest of Pretoria, only a short distance from where he had captured Methuen. Every man of the Canadian Rifles was killed or wounded. The British casualties entire were 27 killed and 16 wounded. The action was called the battle of Doornbait farm.

April 1—Boer leaders held conference looking toward peace. King Edward reported anxious to see end of struggle before his coronation. Severe fighting at Harts River. Boers repulsed.

May 1—Renewed reports of peace. Practically no fighting save small skirmishes.

May 6—Kitchener captured 208 Boers near Lindley, said to be "the most irreconcilable in the Orange Free State."

May 16—Boer peace congress sitting under British protection at Vereeniging.

May 31—Surrender made at Pretoria.

SEVEN YEARS IN BED.

"Will wonders ever cease?" Inquire the friends of Mrs. L. Pease, of Lawrence, Kan. They knew she had been unable to leave her bed in seven years on account of kidney and liver trouble, nervous prostration and general debility; but, "Three bottles of Electric Bitters enabled me to walk," she writes, "and in three months I felt like a new person."

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Chicago's \$100,000,000 Bank.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The consolidation of the First National bank and the Metropolitan National bank has been formally approved at meetings held by the stockholders of the two institutions. On Monday morning Chicago will have open for business its first \$100,000,000 bank.

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